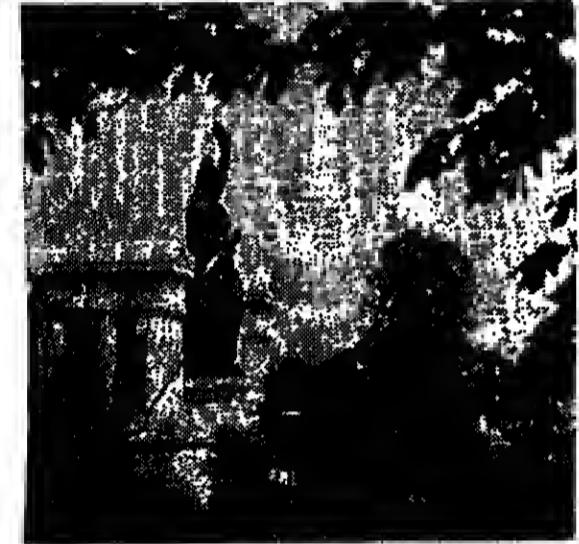


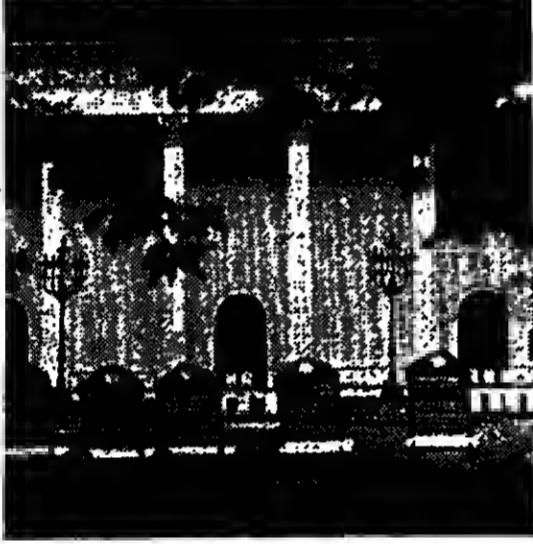


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# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 30 December 1971  
Teletype Year - No. 507 - By air

C 20725 C

## Europe edges a little closer to political union

From the North Cape to Sicily the countries of Europe will go their own way. This statement is no longer a bold way and developments are no longer evident of derring-do; but nor, for that matter, can progress be reversed or retarded.

The disputes that recently arose in the course of the entry talks between the six Common Market countries and Britain, Norway, Denmark and Ireland are of minor importance when one recalls that the powerful European countries have

resolved to run their economies in series and to hold meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Ten twice a year in one or other of the member-countries in order to pave the way for political union.

The recent Brussels meetings of the North Atlantic Council proved that the countries of Europe are also capable of close cooperation in the military sector, sharing essential burdens, though not, perhaps, equally.

Not a politician exists who could afford to destroy this united Europe in the making. Political parties and young people in particular have committed themselves to the cause of European integration.

The difficulties to be encountered in the process of integration were foreseeable. Languages, customs, climates, culture, temperaments, mentalities and histories differ and form divisive factors that will need to be integrated with the future in mind.

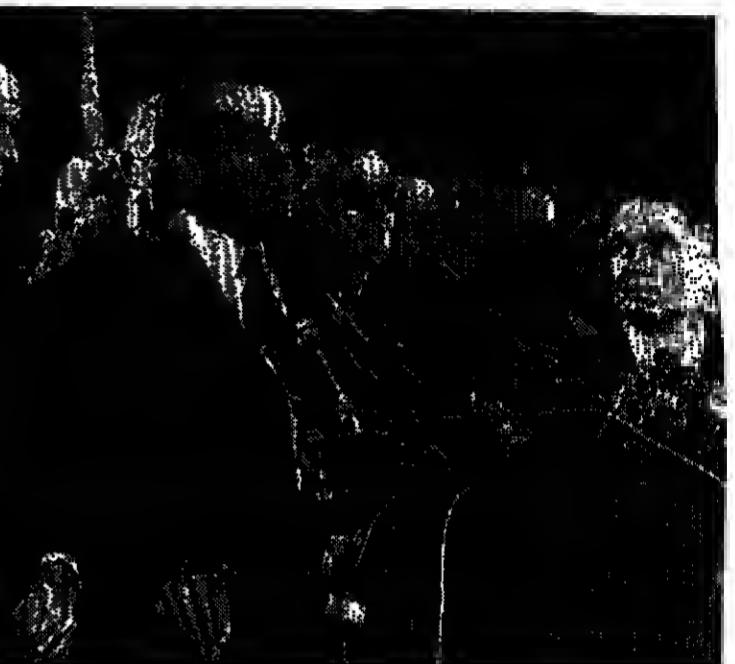
Total uniformity will, of course, never be achieved but there is no intention of taking matters this far in a united Europe.

The extent to which the economies of EEC countries are already interlinked became apparent during the recent strike of metalworkers in this country. When supplies from the Federal Republic ground to a halt any number of factories in Belgium were forced to close their doors.

The white hope for the stability of European industry lies in the establishment of an economic and monetary union with fixed rates of exchange or even one currency.

This, of course, presupposes a reform of the international monetary system and the negotiation with the United States of a return to free world trade.

The European economic and monetary union, a tender plant, is to come into being in the course of the current decade.



### Currency crisis solution

Finance and Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller (right) attended a conference of the Group of Ten Finance Ministers to discuss the international currency crisis. The Ministers agreed on new parity rates and President Nixon announced that the American government would lift the ten per cent surcharge on imports which, if continued, would have hit West German exporters badly.

(Photo: dpa)

### Mid-East situation hardens

Increased obduracy in the diplomatic tangle warfare of the Middle East and further isolation of Israel at the United Nations are the main outcome of this year's Middle East debate in the UN General Assembly.

The mediation mission of UN special envoy Gunnar Jarring has been at a standstill since February because the two sides are unable to agree procedural details for the resumption of talks.

American efforts to secure a partial solution of the problem in respect of the Suez Canal seem to have ground to a final halt. Tangible attempts to reactivate them have certainly not been undertaken.

The further progress of the mediation proposals made by the African mission headed by President Senghor of Senegal remains uncertain now that the majority resolution in the UN General Assembly has welcomed M. Senghor's efforts rather than his proposals.

A fourth prospect, the underwriting of peace in the Middle East by the UN General Assembly, would seem to be wishful thinking.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban noted in New York that the inability of the Security Council to come to a decision in the Indo-Pakistani conflict was a clear enough indication of how ineffective a guarantee of peace by the Security Council would be.

The General Assembly resolution may not express the obligation on Israel to withdraw its troops from the occupied territories in terms of a unilateral prior move, as the Arab countries had wished, but it is based on the assumption that some such assurance to Dr Jarring must form part of the reactivation of the UN mission.

Gerhard Menning

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 17 December 1971)

## Nixon and Pompidou in the Azores

Progress was evidently achieved on controversial monetary matters at the summit meeting between Presidents Nixon and Pompidou in the Azores. At all events the two sides are now better able to appreciate each other's arguments.

It may even be that the obstacles in the way of a rapprochement have been cleared. At their Washington meeting the Finance Ministers of the Group of Ten ought to be able to come closer to a firm footing as soon as possible, a view shared by many monetary experts, continuing to meet with American resistance, even though US resistance may have been toned down.

America-insists-and-probably-for more than mere tactical reasons, on trading concessions by Europe; greater access to the Common Market and above all a reduction in the protective effect of the common agricultural policy.

France and its partners in Europe envisage a danger of the United States thus gaining a right of veto on further extension of the European Communities.

Paris remains mistrustful of the assurances given by Secretary of State Rogers in the Azores.

Even if exchange rates are realigned in the months to come, as is expected, it remains to be seen whether they will stand up to fresh waves of speculation.

After the trough of low pressure of recent months the Azores summit can at best be said to have given rise to a moderate ridge of high pressure.

Hans Bartsch

(Kleiner Nachrichten, 15 December 1971)

### IN THIS ISSUE

#### CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Page 7

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt  
plans to bring the arts to the armed forces

Page 8

MEDICINE  
Doctors fight retinal cancer with concentrated light

Page 9

BOOKS  
Benign view of Konrad Adenauer by British German expert

Page 10

SPORT  
Few gymnasts of international standing

Page 11

## ■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## The Third World's dependence on industrialised nations

The industrialised and developing countries are heading for a collision. The causes of renewed tension are the international monetary crisis, America's import surcharge and last but not least Washington's abrupt change of heart on development aid.

The ten-per-cent import surcharge has robbed President Nixon's own development formula of aid through trade of credibility and the entire concept of development aid, originally brought into being by the Americans, is once more under review.

The US Senate having drastically cut back foreign aid allocations, the Nixon administration is unable to work on other than a pro tem basis.

The Senate, it is alleged, intended their move as a counter to the anti-American stand taken by Third World countries in the United Nations debate on China.

Whatever may be the short-term reaction or long-term disappointment that prompted the decision, its repercussions on other donor countries have been far from gratifying. The response of Third World countries affected, however, has been disastrous.

Spokesmen for the developing "two thirds of the world" have elected to reply with a deluge of statistics about the enormous profits made out of the developing countries.

Rich countries in both East and West, it is argued, have never done more than pay

### Tito has trouble in Croatia

Last July Josip Broz Tito, who will soon be eighty, was elected President of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia for a further five years.

Doubtful though it may be whether Tito will last the distance physically, there can be no doubt that Tito and only Tito is in a position to cope with the political problems facing the country.

The current problems are no less formidable than those facing the country twenty years ago when Tito snatched Yugoslav independence from Stalin and set out on his road to Socialism.

Yugoslav unity and Tito's version of Socialism are now threatened primarily, and more seriously than ever, from within and not from Moscow.

Separatist tendencies in Croatia, which have assumed alarming proportions, prove that in Yugoslavia, a country of many peoples, Communism with a human face has failed to deal with narrow, dyed-in-the-wool nationalism.

Croatian nationalism, a trend that is not far from the surface in the other five constituent republics too, has been stimulated by student protest at the "injustice" of foreign exchange earnings based mainly on the tourist trade being largely siphoned off into other parts of the country.

It has peaked in the demand for independence and membership of the United Nations and unrest has gone as far as the Party leadership in Zagreb.

One can but hope that Tito has been able to contain unrest by accepting the resignation of the highest-ranking Croatian Party officials, the Croatian problem being more than a mere matter of Tito and Yugoslavia itself.

The League of Croatian Communists abroad has, for instance, threatened in Offenbach to call on the assistance of "fraternal socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact."

(*Stuttgarter Zeitung*, 18 December 1971)

### Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

lip service to the principle of reducing the worldwide gap between the rich and the poor.

*Nation* of Bangkok recently affirmed that "the developing countries must free themselves from dependence on the benevolent moods of the superpowers."

Nigeria has complained that Western aid is made dependent on so many conditions that next to no one could feel it to be desirable. The entire Third World ought to follow China's example and set out with a will to rely on its own resources.

The extent of developing countries' indignation at the egoism of developed industrial countries was underlined at the November meeting of Ministers of the 77 Group of countries in Lima, Peru.

The name 77 Group refers to the number of countries represented at the original conference four years ago in Algiers. Little attention was paid to the latest conference in the West even though 95 developing countries were represented this time.

The Lima charter opposes the present practice whereby the rules and regulations of the international monetary system are laid down by a small group of rich countries.

Developing countries are no longer prepared to be the main victims of inflation exported by the rich and accordingly demand a say in the solution of monetary problems.

Yet the developing countries are hardly in a position effectively to defend their interests. The current of mutual interchange of goods is only slowly gaining momentum.

As long as their economies are geared not to their own requirements but to those of the international market the backward countries will remain by and large dependent on the grace and favour of the prosperous industrial nations.

The industrialised countries lay down the prices of raw materials and semi-finished products, both declining steadily, while the prices of imported industrial products are rocketing.

This is why the developing countries' share of world trade declined from 21.3 per cent in 1960 to 17.6 per cent last year and why the trend continues.

At the same time the indebtedness of developing countries and thus their dependence on the industrialised world is increasing to gigantic proportions. It already amounts to little short of 250,000 million Marks.

In many cases annual repayments are higher than the country's export earnings. What mainly weighs on the Third World countries, however, are the losses sustained in trading with the industrialised nations which amount to more than development aid granted.

The Lima charter represents an all-out attack on this system of international labour distribution.

The current system is indeed outmoded. Industrial countries are for the most part headed for the second industrial era and ought at the very least to allow the developing countries to progress on a large scale towards the first industrial revolution.

A general undertaking to accord preference to goods from developing countries is not enough. The Common Market, for instance, has done a splendid job of "selling" its customs preferences in terms of propaganda but in practice the procedure has proved so long-winded and hamstrung by exceptions that the effect has been limited in the extreme.

What matters are not general declarations of intent and proud statistics of concessions that have little bearing on their success but the efficacy of aid to poor countries for the general public.

Otherwise the ultimate aim of development, a greater degree of equality, will never be achieved.

Many a cherished motive stands in the way of this aim. Western donor countries' tendency to invest regardless who stands first to benefit is, for instance, frequently extremely dubious.

And unfortunately there is a tendency in many developing countries to aim at growth regardless of the cost. Too often the fundamental problem of providing work for as many people as possible and developing regions evenly goes by the board.

The award is to be presented to Mr Heath in Strasbourg during the next session of the advisory assembly of the Council of Europe, probably at the end of January, it is announced in Hamburg.

Seventy-seven-year-old Alfred C. Tepfer, who has endowed both the Freiheit von Stein and Johann Wolfgang von Goethe foundations, hopes that political unification of Europe will be brought about by the time that the European award has been made for the fifth time. Sufficient capital for the awards has certainly been made available.

Development in the full-scale meaning of the word presupposes political consideration of the internal structure of Third World countries.

This factor will determine whether or not the growing differences between industrialised and developing countries, a much-vaunted gap, will one day assume the serious proportions thinking politicians fear they might.

Siegfried Kubrick  
(*Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger*, 10 December 1971)

## America views European security conference cautiously

The brake applied by the Soviet Union on the initial preliminary talks on a mutual reduction of armed forces in Europe is viewed by the US government as confirmation of the opinion it has long held that preparations for the European security conference Moscow would like to see held will need to be slow and painstaking.

Washington is opposed to the proposal by France and a number of other Nato countries that the West grasp the initiative in paving the way for preparatory talks in Helsinki.

The United States is convinced that the Soviet Union intends to utilise initial preliminary talks with ex-Nato Secretary-General Manlio Brosio of Italy to gain confirmation of the status quo in Europe and the division of the Conference.

What is more, there is a growing feeling

that Moscow is no longer particularly interested in the conference itself. At recent Russo-American meetings the Soviet Union has dealt with the aims and agenda of the conference only in vague and general terms.

The proposal for troop cuts on both sides of the Iron Curtain are far more important from the American point of view, mainly for domestic reasons. Congress is steadily increasing its pressure on the Nixon administration unilaterally to withdraw a proportion of US forces from Europe.

The Soviet refusal so far to conduct initial preliminary talks with ex-Nato Secretary-General Manlio Brosio of Italy lends support to this supposition that Moscow is not seriously interested even in preliminary talks on the subject.

(*Frankfurter Neue Presse*, 14 December 1971)

## Premier Heath awarded Hamburg's FVS prize

British Premier Edward Heath has been awarded the European statesmanship prize of the Hamburg Freiheit von Stein Foundation.

Awarded for the first time this year, the prize is similar in cash value to the Nobel Prize and this year's award is worth 300,000 Marks.

According to press conferences held simultaneously in London, Strasbourg and Hamburg on 7 December the award has been made in recognition of the Prime Minister's services in respect of British membership of the Common Market, European integration and the Continent's reputation in the world as a whole.

In summer 1969 Alfred C. Tepfer, a Hamburg grain merchant, informed the Nobel Prize committee in Stockholm of

## DIE WELT

his intention of filling what he felt to be gap in the Nobel Prize award categories.

In the first two years of the foundation, however, the governing body was unable to agree on a candidate deserving of a prize in recognition of his or her outstanding and crucial contributions towards the political integration of Europe.

On 16 November 1971, though, the award committee unanimously agreed on Edward Heath as a prize-winner and Mr Heath was officially informed of the award by the Luxembourg ambassador to London. The chairman of the award committee is Josef Bech, a former Luxembourg Prime Minister.

The award is to be presented to Mr Heath in Strasbourg during the next session of the advisory assembly of the Council of Europe, probably at the end of January, it is announced in Hamburg.

For reasons of this kind, for example, American and Federal Republic firms, disregarding political aspects, have concentrated on the development of West Pakistan, putting East Pakistan at a still greater disadvantage and contributing towards the current political explosion.

Development in the full-scale meaning of the word presupposes political consideration of the internal structure of Third World countries.

This factor will determine whether or not the growing differences between industrialised and developing countries, a much-vaunted gap, will one day assume the serious proportions thinking politicians fear they might.

Siegfried Kubrick  
(*Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger*, 10 December 1971)

## The German Tribune

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What this does not involve any change in Soviet policy. Gromyko himself hinted at this in his statement when he said that he had his own ideas about reunification while the Soviet Union had others. It does not require much speculation to

## OSTPOLITIK

### CDU support for Warsaw and Moscow treaties essential

#### Süddeutsche Zeitung

Even though the form of such settlements in connection with the Treaty appear almost farcical, their binding character cannot be disputed. Much of the phraseology suggests that Gromyko dictated his points with teeth clenched together rather than with a light heart.

But the interpretations are now there and Freiheit von und zu Guttenberg can no longer state without contradiction that the Treaty gives the Russians a right to protest when newspapers in the Federal Republic write about reunification.

The interpretation of the so-called European option has the greatest political significance. Up to now the Opposition has never grown tired of criticising the treaty for making Western European union practically impossible.

Moscow will continue to oppose a union of this kind and will put obstacles in its way wherever possible but the West German-Soviet treaty is not one of these obstacles. People with some degree of insight realised this long ago and the subject should be in matter of controversy in the ratification debate.

The same is also true of the alleged intervention claim in the so-called enemy states clauses of the United Nations Charter.

Kurt Georg Kiesinger and Rainer Barzel played up this problem in Bonn during the days of the Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats because they either wanted to get the clauses scrapped or needed an excuse to show that nothing could be gained from Moscow during talks with Russian Ambassador Dr Sarapkin.

These calculations - not so rare in politics as some people might think - will pay off if the treaties and the Berlin settlement are not endangered. Even Barzel and Strauss do not want to see the treaties endangered as this would burden them with even more responsibility and provide them with a shambles that they themselves would have to clear up.

The house of cards collapsed when the Western powers issued subtly phrased statements declaring that they had no intention of revising the United Nations statute because of Articles 53 and 107. Gromyko's interpretation is as good as the French one that stated plainly that France saw no right of intervention for an individual country in the enemy state clauses.

Hans Reiser

Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 December 1971

## Russia has no objection to reunification

The Soviet Union is not opposed to the voluntary unification of States. It is claimed in Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's accompanying statement to the Moscow Treaty, Gromyko first made this statement in his talks with West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel on 29 July 1970. The statement could be of considerable importance for a political unification of the Common Market countries as well as for the reunification of the Federal Republic and German Democratic Republic. The West German government believes that the Soviet Union would not rule out the reunification of the two German States.

Commenting on the recognition of frontiers, Andrei Gromyko said, "We made a concession to you in the frontier issue when we dropped the term recognition. That was a very complicated and painful process for us."

Article one of the Moscow Treaty signed on 12 August 1970 states that the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union base their views and actions on the actual situation in Europe.

Before the Moscow Treaty was concluded the Opposition accused the government of thereby recognising the frontiers of the German Democratic Republic.

Speaking about the alteration of frontiers, Gromyko said to Walter Scheel, "And now something to overcome your doubts. When two States voluntarily agree to unification or to the correction of frontiers as we ourselves have done with Norway, Afghanistan and several times with Poland or when States want to dissolve their joint frontiers and unite Syria and Egypt, we would never think of criticising as this is an expression of sovereignty and is one of the inviolable rights of States and peoples. Any raising questions on this point seems absurd where there are none."

Accordingly, the Moscow Treaty states that nobody should violate the present European frontiers. The Treaty rules out changes caused by non-peaceful means.

Foreign Minister Gromyko also made a statement on German reunification, "The third issue in which we have made you concessions is the possibility of German reunification in future," he stated. "Your position is plain and so is ours. We too have our own ideas of how future German unity should appear."

"We could have drawn up a treaty crushing all plans for German reunification," he added. "Then any mention of reunification would have been contrary to the treaty."

Government spokesman Rüdiger von Wehner said Bonn saw the possibility of reunification in the statement that Moscow too had its own ideas on the future nature of German unification.

As Gromyko does not view reunification as contrary to the Moscow Treaty and has not crushed all plans to this end there is still a chance of reunification. In a letter to the Soviet Union the West German government stated that it still adhered to the idea of German unity.

Gromyko explained the claim to intervention in his talks with Scheel. "The second question of principle on which we have made concessions is the renunciation of force bearing in mind the United Nations Statute," he said. "We understand your interest in this question. History cannot be revoked and it is from history that one regulation of the United Nations statute resulted."

"But we have decided to conclude a with you a treaty renouncing force, that is to undertake the obligation and ratify it. In the text we have accepted stands the word 'exclusively' (by peaceful means)."

Continued on page 4

## ■ NEW BOOKS

## Benevolent view of Konrad Adenauer by British German expert

Delegates of already existing regional organisations that were later to form the Christian Democratic Union met for the first time in Herford, January 1946.

Terence Prittie reports that as many of the delegates did not know one another the chair remained vacant until Adenauer filled it with the remark that he should take over the running of things as he was the oldest delegate there. He never surrendered that position.

The British journalist and historian Terence Prittie, the remarkably well informed author of this biography of the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, described this scene after spending five chapters outlining the years of German history in which Adenauer was born and grew up.

His development is traced from the time he was a subject of the German Empire and covers his period as mayor of Cologne and president of the Prussian Council of State ("King of Cologne"). We learn how he lived in the shadow of the swastika and, after filling the vacant chair, began to lead both a new party and a new Germany, as Prittie puts it.

No new Germany arose, despite or perhaps because of Adenauer's willpower. The makeshift Federal Republic remained subject to the limits that Adenauer set until his departure from the leadership.

He wanted to be leader of his party and president of the Parliamentary Council, the forerunner of the Bundestag. He succeeded.

He wanted Bonn to be the capital of the new German State represented by the Federal Republic. "Even in the event of the Russians no longer occupying Berlin, Berlin must not become the headquarters of the party," he once said. Another time he remarked, "I believe that the German capital should be in the south-west rather than in Berlin with its position far to the east."

He wanted a centre-right coalition and achieved this despite convincing arguments of his friends who wanted to avoid having only a narrow majority in the Bundestag and hoped that a broadly-based government would be welcomed more readily by the Western powers.

He wanted to be Chancellor despite his age of 73 and told his friends that his doctor had said his health would stand up to the obligations incumbent upon a Chancellor. He said that out of the blue, without having been asked to take over the position, though this did not prevent him from later claiming that he had been surprised by the proposal that he should become Chancellor.

### German reunification

Continued from page 3 means). We do not envisage any exceptions.

"That is our answer to your discussions on the home front. I reiterate the word 'exclusively'. Do you think we our consider it to be a scrap of paper. It is more than that."

Accordingly, the Moscow Treaty states that disputes will be solved exclusively by peaceful means. Articles 107 and 53 of the United Nations Statute permit the victors of the Second World War to intervene in the affairs of the former enemy States.

According to the Moscow Treaty, the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union wish to base their relations on Article Two of the United Nations Charter which rules out the use or threat of force.

*Klaus Bohnhof*

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 14 December 1971)

He wanted arms to be in German hands and he wanted German military units. Hera and in many other cases he had his way. The methods he used are described coolly, objectively and basically benevolently. They were often unusual, to say the least, and not always admissible.

Terence Prittie writes in his readable biography that about half the members of the first Cabinet had had little political experience but were good, hardworking administrators.

This was exactly to Adenauer's liking as he intended to impose his personal

**Terence Prittie: Konrad Adenauer, German translation published by Göttsche Verlag, Frankfurt, pp 460 plus pp 31 notes, 28 Marks.**

authority on everyone, a course that was doubtlessly necessary to keep the government together.

Adenauer had a well-drilled team around him. Prittie states that, all in all, his first Cabinet did him great service. It could even be described as too accommodating.

Prittie exemplifies this attitude of Cabinet members in the passage concerning the resignation of the then Minister of the Interior, Dr Gustav Heinemann, or in his description of the dangerous methods employed by Chancellor Adenauer to achieve rearmament. It was all very frightening, Prittie comments, but in his haste Adenauer had forgotten to tell his Cabinet anything of his intentions.

Adenauer and his Foreign Minister, Heinrich von Brentano, once travelled in the same lift together in Paris. Brentano pressed the button and they arrived in the cellar instead of the floor they wanted. Prittie quotes someone who learnt of the event as saying, "That was the first and

**A German History since the First World War** will always arouse expectations if it is not laid out like a text book. That is why the editor of a new book with this title was wise to draw the reader's attention to the necessary conditions and the possibility of varying presentations.

The three authors approach their subject differently. Helber merely describes events, though very precisely, in his section on the Weimar Republic. In his "Europe between the wars" Graml gives a readable though detailed account of the interrelationship of various trends and events. Martin Broszat concentrates on constitutional history in his comprehensive study of the Hitler State.

The three special works that fill this 850-page volume - a second volume is to follow - are so interrelated, though not harmonised, that as far as both information and interpretation are concerned they provide the essential elements of a German history stretching right up to the present day.

The book is given authoritative value by the critical treatment of all previously available facts. This was done mainly by the authors themselves in years of research work at the Munich Institute for Contemporary History.

Helber's description of the Weimar Republic ends with the political scene in January 1933 when Hindenburg on 26 January shouted to his generals at the Reichswehr Ministry that they should not believe him capable of making an Austrian corporal Chancellor and two days later agreeing to this very thing as Hitler would be "controlled" by reliable

Volume two begins with a discriminating appreciation of Konrad Adenauer by Munich Professor Hans Maier who is now Bavarian Minister of Education.

A passage of his deserves quotation:

"Only rarely did a historical impetus or a

## Fifty years of German history

men such as Hugenberg, Neurath, Seldte and others.

Broszat begins his section by stating that the basic reason for the upsurge in the Hitler movement was not its totalitarian ideals but the economic and political crisis of 1929 and 1930 with the nationalist mass movement this caused in middle-class circles.

This opinion is shared by another Munich historian who turns to the subject of Hitler in another two-volume history - *Twentieth Century Politicians*. Deuerlein too believes that National Socialism was a conglomeration and not a unified system.

Deuerlein's article is one of the many biographies dealing with persons who helped forge twentieth history whether in the "Age of World Wars" (volume one) or in the "Divided World" (volume two).

The main history-makers contained in the first volume are President Wilson, Lenin, Trotsky, Sun Yat-sen, Mussolini, Hitler, Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill as well as men like Briand, Stresemann (this double chapter, also written by Deuerlein, is one of the best in the book), Atatürk (a rather dry description) and Masaryk (ideological slanted).

Volume two begins with a discriminating appreciation of Konrad Adenauer by Munich Professor Hans Maier who is now Bavarian Minister of Education.

A passage of his deserves quotation:

"Only rarely did a historical impetus or a

European policy, another his efforts to improve Franco-West German relations for one and for all.

The chapter on a "Republic of the Rhine" (the author adds a question mark in the chapter heading) is written with scientific exactitude and will be read with particular attention.

Prittie believes that the events of that time had the most powerful effect on Konrad Adenauer's life. Adenauer's post-war policy concerning Germany always remained linked with his Rhineland plans involving the destruction of Prussia and the establishment of a strong Rhine state within the Federal Republic of Germany.

After 1945 Adenauer demanded a Rhine-Ruhr state that would be linked economically with France and Belgium but one that would only be possible within the framework of a federal state consisting of all parts of Germany with the exception of the Soviet zone of occupation.

Prittie believes that Adenauer had no sympathy with the people of East Germany, a clear statement from an author whose overall attitude towards his subject is so benevolent.

By providing Nato with a German military contingent, Adenauer unmistakably lined West Germany up with the other Western nations in the East-West conflict that would probably last a generation or longer.

Adenauer's policy concerning Germany did not achieve any advances on the road to reunification. Prittie quotes Franz Josef Strauss who said that Adenauer could only consolidate the Federal Republic.

Prittie mentions his sources in an extensive bibliography. There are over thirty pages of informative notes and a large index. But there is no mention of sources that did not contribute towards Adenauer's views. Prittie's judgments and opinions are all the more considerable.

The book is excitingly topical. Prittie has managed to carry out the historical role of elucidating a past age and its inhabitants and combating its problems with human ability and action.

*Fritz Sänger*  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 December 1970)

new epoch-making idea come from him but all the higher is the estimation of Konrad Adenauer's performance as a statesman after the Second World War. State restoration and the diplomatic aims for a future when there would be joint policies for any free Europe, even though their effects remained temporarily limited and in Germany were always closely linked with the name of their originator.

The biographies of Gandhi, Nehru, Perón, Frei, Nkrumah, Lumumba, Castro

**Deutsche Geschichte seit dem Ersten Weltkrieg (German history since the First World War)**. Edited by the Institute for Contemporary History. Published by the Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, Stuttgart. Volume I, pp 962, 48 Marks.

**Politiker des 20. Jahrhunderts (Twentieth century politicians)**. Two volumes. *Deutsche Sonderausgabe*. Edited by Rolf K. Hentsch, Hans Meler and Paul-Ludwig Wöhrel. Volume I: pp 388, 18.80 Marks. Volume II: pp 467, 24 Marks.

and Mao go far beyond the European horizons common up to 1940. The Nazis, Ben Gurion, Khrushchev, Kennedy, Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill are also included.

But the life histories of the individual heads of state and heads of government are systematically classified according to their effects on contemporary history and the conditions under which they worked.

Thus result is a readable outline of fifty years of world history, including a prominent part of German history. The reader is able to gain his bearings because of the many points of crystallisation.

*R. Bernhard*

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 3 December 1970)

border crossing points will take place while they sit in their cars. A search will only be permitted when there is a reasonable suspicion that a person has abused the transit regulations by distributing written material, picking up persons, leaving the prescribed transit routes or violating traffic regulations.

Fines can then be imposed, material confiscated and persons can also be turned back or arrested. But the GDR

authorities are obliged to inform the West German authorities as soon as possible and give reasons for the arrest.

Normal border controls will be restricted to identifying persons by examining their personal documents. This will take place without the driver and other occupants having to leave their car.

Freight traffic will be officially sealed as far as this is possible. Only the seals and accompanying papers will be controlled. The GDR authorities can attach additional seals, though they need not.

No traveller on the transit routes will

## ■ INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

### What the Berlin transit agreement means for the traveller

On 11 December 1971, exactly one hundred days after the initialisation of the Four-Power Berlin Agreement, the first international agreements between the Berlin Senate and the GDR government and between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic were initialled in East and West Berlin. At ten o'clock Ulrich Müller and Günther Kohrt met in the Golden Hall of Schönberg Town Hall to initial agreements on an exchange of territory and on regulations enabling West Berliners to visit East Berlin and the German Democratic Republic.

After 1945 Adenauer demanded a

Rhine-Ruhr state that would be linked

economically with France and Belgium

but one that would only be possible

within the framework of a federal state

consisting of all parts of Germany with

the exception of the Soviet zone of

occupation.

Prittie believes that the events of that

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## THE STAGE

## Too many actors are out of a job

Discouragement within the theatre continues to increase. The Classics have been performed too often and fewer and fewer new plays are really convincing. Theatre managers, producers and star actors are tending to change jobs more frequently. Subsidies are being reduced. Actors too are unhappy. They fear for their jobs with the constant whirling of general managers and producers. Thirty thousand actors are already unemployed. Ursula Kretschmar examines the causes and affects of the theatre crisis in this article.

Actor Horst D. has a telephone complex. He rarely leaves the house any more but hovers over his telephone waiting for his agent to tell him he is hired.

Elisabeth S. is much in demand as a model. Her real profession is actress and she would like to return to the theatre. "But I just could not stand living two years in Ingolstadt and two years in Bielefeld at eight hundred Marks a month," she reports.

Jochen T. is considered to be a very good actor. Since leaving drama school he has always played the roles of young boys. He is now 34 and had gradually decided to turn to other parts. But whenever he applied, theatres only wished to engage him for his normal role.

He did not want to carry on like that whatever happened. He continued writing letters of application for some time but then gave up and left the stage to run his father's wine shop.

These are only three cases of unemployed actors, three cases in which the dream of a career ended in panic, resignation or bitterness.

Theatre people in this country do not like talking about their problems once they leave their little circle. But theatrical agencies, labour exchanges and welfare offices are well-informed. The number of actors currently unemployed is estimated to be at about the thirty thousand mark.

Dr Hess of the Frankfurt-based Central Bureau of the Stage, Cinema and Television Labour Agency believes that the estimate is too high. He believes there are between ten and fifteen thousand unemployed actors in the Federal Republic.

The exact figure cannot be determined as the central agency does not include all actors in its files. A number of private theatrical agencies work alongside it. Some actors are registered with a number of agencies, others are not registered at all.

The way an actor views his position is also important in this respect. Günther H. reports. "Something in me is broken when I no longer act and then I no longer act and then I no longer look upon myself as an actor."

On the other hand, as in any profession, there are a number of so-called actors who do nothing to deserve this description.

The problems of unemployed actors cannot be reduced to mere economics. Today acting does not necessarily mean economic security nor does unemployment mean economic misery.

Most of the actors working at the smaller theatres in this country are underpaid. Many actors unable to find acting jobs are engaged by radio or dubbing companies.

The most important reason for the glut of actors and the relatively small demand of the theatres is the disorganisation of drama tuition in the Federal Republic.

The large, recognised drama schools more than cover the demand for new actors. But there is also the large number of actors who have been trained or rather

exploited by small drama schools or private teachers and have little chance of finding a job.

The West German Stage Association is now conducting a survey among young actors to obtain accurate figures for the first time on the connections between courses of training and professional opportunities.

The survey should also give some information about the proportion of actors engaged by a theatre, those who fail to find a job and those who voluntarily leave the theatrical world.

It is the latter group that deserves particular attention. These are mainly young actors who prefer to choose another profession because they see no chance of implementing their artistic and social ideas under the present rigid system of rehearsals and performances.

The student and apprenticeship movements have also had an effect on drama students. Students already have some say at a number of drama schools. They themselves choose the syllabus and take over responsibility for lessons. Teachers have no more than a consultative function.

Theatre doctors report the typical complaints affecting actors - nervous stomach disorders, insomnia, addiction to swallowing tablets and serious mental disorders leading to strain.

It is understandable that they do not want merely to act but would also like to discuss why they are playing their parts and performing a certain play.

It is understandable that their working conditions are just as important as the results of their work. It is also understandable that they come into conflict with the patriarchal role of the producer during rehearsals.

"During my first few months at a theatre I thought my mind had been amputated," actor Wolfgang K. explains. He now only signs short-term contracts and from time to time takes a part outside the theatre so that he can use his brain again.

Like Wolfgang K. actress Barbara Sichtermann and actor Jens Johler also took steps of their own. In 1968 they sent the periodical *Theater heute* (Theatre Today) an accurate analysis of the sources of conflict within the theatre.

Turning to the relationship between producer and actor, they wrote, "To carry out his ideas the producer needs actors. Actors also have drive, imagination and rational and emotional criticisms. As the producer suppresses these forces a priori because of his overwhelming position of power he has little chance of completely realising his plans by coming to terms with the reality of the actors. Even extremely intelligent and rational producers rarely attain anything of the sort because, though they may forgo the actual practice of power, they do represent it in essence."

There will also be a break in her artistic career as her means of artistic expression will not keep pace with her personal development. Ursula Kretschmar (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 December 1971)

## Industrial film prizes awarded

The German Industries Film Prize has just been awarded for the fourth time. According to the Federal Economic Affairs and Finance Ministry the films were divided up into five categories for assessment.

The categories ranged from "the economic and social setup in a democratic social welfare State" and "productivity of the West German economy" to "creation and preservation of a healthy environment in an industrialised society".

The Federal Labour Institute forecasts that people will no longer have a life-long position in future but would have to change their jobs two or three times during their career. The psychological effects of this on members of the artistic professions have scarcely been considered.

As in other professions, unemployment among actors poses more and more problems the older they are. Because of their personal situation it is normally impossible for them to leave a theatre when they no longer see any possibility of artistic development for themselves.

An actor with children of school age cannot put up roots every two years and change theatres. An actor who recognises that he is merely parodying his talents in routine fashion and not providing the artistic achievements expected of him no longer reacts spontaneously and does not enjoy his acting work.

Many elderly actors are in the same position as Peter Handke's Kaspar. As soon as they ponder over what they have learnt and how they use it they become insecure. There is then a discrepancy between the expected performance and the performance actually given.

Actors are not made any better by the fear of dismissal either. Between November and January theatres have to decide who to retain for the next season.

Regular theatre-goers can sense that decisions are being made on extending or not extending contracts from the quality of performances during this period.

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(Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)

## Oskar Fritz Schuh ends U.S. tour

Szene 71, a German drama group formed by Professor Oscar Fritz Schuh, recently toured the United States with *Schiller's Kabale und Liebe* and the dramatic version of Kafka's *Prozess* by Jan Giermann. Taxpayers at Schweinfurt, the theatre's home base, helped to finance this venture which was more expensive than the Gart von Gontard Foundation. Our correspondent Hans Sahl interviewed Professor Schuh in New York.

**Die Welt:** You have just ended a successful tour of America with your ensemble of German actors. This was your first visit to the United States. May I be so unoriginal as to ask you for your impressions of the New World?

**Schuh:** First of all, I would like to surprise you by saying that for a German the Old World and Europe are New. I have found things here that have long been unfashionable in Europe: politeness, fairness, tolerance, coexistence of differing groups, a readiness to recognise another person's achievement and a willingness to listen to others even when they are of a different opinion. The main thing that impressed me as a foreigner was that the theatre here still means something to the audience. It reminds me of the twenties in Berlin and the immediate post-war period.

The rumours about Zadek's personnel policy in Bremen are also false. Former manager Schuh claimed at a press conference that Zadek would only retain seventeen of the ninety theatre employees before their term of office.

It has not yet been decided when and

where members of the Bundeswehr will be confronted with these works of art.

Up till now there has hardly been any censorship imposed by the Defense Ministry. But so that the idea, which was first mooted roughly one year ago should not be forgotten and buried almost before it had been conceived and the first few timorous steps had been made in the unformulated background information they require means of films and a highly informative catalogue.

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**Welt:** Do you mean to say that the theatre still has a social function here? We always hear the contrary. The young reject the commercial theatre and set up new forms in order to bridge the gap between actors and audience. On the other hand the best actors in the world still appear on Broadway and the theatre is always sold out despite the high price of tickets.

**Schuh:** I took a good look at the people who go to the theatre here. They are mainly doctors, lawyers, business people and other members of the educated middle classes. They are willing to pay twelve or fifteen dollars for a seat and the theatres are then obliged to offer them something for their money. Even if a person does not like the play for any particular reason, he will find that the acting or the production was worth seeing. Take the Rock musical *Jesus Christ Superstar*. In Germany they would have made a sort of Oberammergau out of it. Here a modern producer has taken Biblical subject and staged it with subtle scenic tricks that surprised me. I believe that mass culture in America is of a much higher standard than with us. Even a mediocre Hollywood film often has surprising technical precision, it can never be a complete failure because there is always something to admire about it. The Germans have only taken over the bad things from the Americans. Look at the big

**Welt:** To get back to your own work, what are your plans?

**Schuh:** Apart from my obligations as a professor, I would like to continue my work abroad with Szene 71. I want to go on tour not with stars but with an ensemble and with the minimum of stage machinery. In the two productions you saw I tried to form a style of my own on the need for economy that was based upon me. We were not allowed to have more than a thousand kilograms with us, including scenery, costumes, sets and personal luggage. Every kilogram counted. We spent a long time wondering whether we could do without a sewing machine needed for *Der Prozess*, my case being a producer entails carrying everything down and not bringing up. What I am is a travelling theatre with little stage but no less important for all that.

**Hans Sahl** (Continued from page 6)

ember of first-class magazines and periodicals that you can buy here at any stand, the films that you can see, the concerts and so forth. No, America is completely different to what I had imagined.

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**Hans Sahl** (Continued from page 6)

(Ost-West, 27 November 1971)

(Continued on page 7)

(Contin

## ■ EDUCATION

## Revealing complaints from small, powerless minority - very young children



You should be allowed to do more," complained nine-year-old Florian from Hattersheim near Frankfurt, a wish expressed frequently in the hours of conversation between Munich writer Monika Sperr and 152 children of various backgrounds living in places as far apart as Sylt and Weilheim.

The talks were taped, reduced to book form - the finished product has been published as a *Kindle Paperback* - and have now been discussed by Munich's *Commune Club*.

The six to sixteen-year-olds bluntly told the writer what they thought of their parents. The excerpts which the author read were from beginning to end an indictment of a society that still had a hierarchic structure: father - mother - child, despite flashes of humour that shone through.

It was the complaint of a large oppressed minority of people who are too small, unaware or weak to kick against the pricks like other groups.

"What must I do?" asked ten-year-old Dieter from Munich. "I sometimes scream loudly but no one can hear me. And then I have to do as they say."

But a process of solidarity amongst children is starting to make itself felt. Exactly 120 of the 152 children inter-

viewed said that they played with children whether their parents liked them or not. Class differences are not recognised.

But that is one of the few taboos children can break. Usually they can only resign themselves to their situation. "Actually you can never do anything," eleven-year-old Friedrich of Hamburg said. "Perhaps I shall run away to Australia or somewhere."

Punishment followed close on the heels of prohibition. Only seventeen of the children interviewed were not beaten by their parents. Only four of them accepted the idea of punishment, none of them found it any use.

"All right," one of the children told Monika Sperr, "I accept the punishment and when I'm left alone afterwards I get really angry about my parents."

A beating causes less fear or anger than a method of discipline commonly used today - stopping children from watching television. Television indeed causes a lot of anger within the family. "Our parents always decide what channel we see," the children complain.

The writer, the wife of Munich playwright Martin Sperr, found many answers confirming the fact that the Federal Republic was a country hostile to children.

"When I go on a nice bicycle ride I have to ride around on the farm. And there are always people of the farm who have got something against it," one child reports.

Another child complains about going to church: "You cannot say a word and

that's no fun. God also used to be noisy from time to time."

Children cannot be expected to understand the reason for such authoritarian patterns of behaviour. "Everything has to be done in a certain way," they complain. "But why must everything be done in a certain way?"

Although our children are said to be better off now than ever before almost all of them would like to be adult. Six-year-old Caroline from Berlin reports, "I don't want to be a child because you have to learn so much and you can't do what you want. Your money and you are always told off. When you're big you can do what you want. When I'm big, I'll be my own boss."

When these children grow up they plan to bring up their sons and daughters in quite a different way. They will not use violence for instance.

"Hitting a child is no use," they say. "If you talk sensibly with a child about what he has done he will try to stop doing it."

Their style of life will also be different.

"I don't want to be like all those stupid adults who always sit at home watching television and only go out to work and who read this bloody awful *Bild-Zeitung* and all that rubbish," said sixteen-year-old Christa, the daughter of a Hamburg captain.

A survey conducted five years ago showed that male students at vocational colleges faced the greatest strain at sixteen. Working girls are obviously ahead working males in the type of difficulties they have and the way they solve them.

Maria Coppel, a teacher in a vocational college in Cologne and the organiser of this latest survey, believes that the discrepancy could equally well be the result of the five-year gap between the two surveys.

Boys and girls understandably enough have differing problems. But both seem to find that most of their problems concern school grades, examinations, military service, war and the preparation for future work.

Both sexes came out with such statements as "I would like to know how to improve my school performance" and "We young people are often unfairly criticised".

A girl's major difficulties affect her and her social relationships. A boy's difficulties are more material and concerned with the outside world.

Girls appear to be more concerned with themselves and their future marriage. Boys are more interested in girls' future career, in earning money, and in sport. Girls are more likely to be concerned with religious and ideological subjects.

A similar survey conducted among fourteen-year-old boys at vocational schools and the equivalent age group at secondary school showed that the vocational school students faced greater stress in almost all sectors of life.

The survey organisers explained, "The higher degree of strain must be understood solely as the effect of the situation on the factory floor to which these young apprentices are subject."

But might not entry into the world of labour also be expected to make many problems and difficulties of secondary importance?

To obtain some clarity on this issue, Maria Coppel compared the results for working girls with those obtained among girls at secondary school whose problems are normally more intensive.

The language barrier also prevents communication between foreign children and their new environment, the Association stated.

In fact a graph could be drawn showing that the strain felt by foreign schoolgirls is less than that of girls

## Teacher conducts survey among schoolgirls

A survey was recently conducted among 1,631 girls at vocational college, 250 of advanced vocational colleges and 552 at secondary schools to find out what worries young girls have.

All were confronted with the same problems. The young girls were given 30 statements or questions and they had to say whether the problems touched upon affected them greatly, frequently, a little or not at all.

Examples of these statements and questions were "How great are my abilities in actual fact?" or "Is it really worth being honest?" or "I'm concerned about my parent's worries" or "I'm afraid of the war" or "I often feel lonely" and "I would like to know how to prepare myself for marriage and bringing up a family".

Some of the results were surprising and often did not conform with the ideas prompted by the outward appearance of the younger generation.

Fourteen and fifteen-year-old girls were most affected by problems. Girls of this age obviously go through a crisis in the development. As they grow older the difficulties subside. Their seventeenth year is a year of calm.

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Continued on page 8

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secondary school which in its turn is less than that felt by secondary schoolgirls. Does that mean that girls at secondary school have more problems or are they more open about them?

Another symptom pointing to this complaint is a sudden bright reflex when light strikes the pupil, looking much like the eyes of a cat in the dark. If parents observe this amorous condition in their child this is a danger signal.

Cancer of the retina in babies and small children is particularly dangerous because metastases are formed at a very early stage under an ophthalmoscope - in order to cut it off from its supply of blood and other necessary substances.

This course was successful. The cancer cells died off and the tumour turned into a scar on the retina causing no serious loss of vision as long as the other eye was still intact.

But patients have to be checked regularly until they are six and they must undergo complicated examinations under anaesthesia as there is a great danger with inherited cancers of the retina that the other eye could be affected.

A pamphlet issued by the Essen Eye Clinic calls on all parents coming from families with cases of retinal cancer to bring their children along for an ophthalmic examination during the first few weeks of their life and at regular intervals until they are six years old.

"Unfortunately," Professor Meyer-Schickerath reports, "many paediatricians and even opticians do not know that susceptibility to retinal cancer can be inherited."

Gerhard Weise

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 November 1971

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 8

## ■ INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

## Chancellor Brandt intervenes in metalworkers' dispute

This year is coming to a turbulent end. So far as economic policymaking is concerned, the strike in the metalworking industry has reached its critical climax. The result of the meeting of the Group of Ten in Rome, far from clearing up the confused international currency situation only brought further complications to light, and a massive flood of hot dollars followed in its wake.

France and Italy had to seek refuge in drastic measures in order to protect themselves against the latest flood tide of dollars, which has been encouraged in the Federal Republic by the floating of the Mark. This floating, of course, continues to put an extra burden on our exporters, making their products much more expensive in foreign currencies.

Bonn Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Professor Karl Schiller in a recent speech to the Federal Association of Employers tried to spread a few comforting thoughts; he spoke of further lowering of Bank Rate and a further relaxation of the level of minimum required bank reserves.

He stressed that he was announcing this relaxation of the credit squeeze with the full blessing of the Bundesbank President Karl Klasen. But at a high level in the Bundesbank it is obvious that not everyone is agreed that it is reliable to influence the further development of the international parity of the Mark by means of adjusting the credit policy screws. This method is by no means guaranteed success in their opinion.

In the end the Bundesbank is powerless to do anything against the flood of hot dollars which come with the expectation that the Rome currency conference would lead to the devaluation of the American currency.

Defending the present exchange rate by buying up dollars is something that cannot be pursued ad infinitum. It is not

wise to spend thousands and millions of Marks to take care of vagrant dollars. This only leads to a further drop in the parity of the dollar and makes the Mark even more expensive.

The present rate of evaluation of the Mark since it was floated on 9 May this year is 12.6 per cent and it seems a foregone conclusion that if floating continues this will rise to thirteen per cent.

But how much longer can the West German economy stand the strain of this? With the purchase of incoming dollars and their exchange for German Marks the circulation of money in our economy is inflated.

If currency policies are to be relaxed, some members of the Central Bank Committee say, why not by this method of supporting the dollar? It is necessary to await the findings of the recent Central Bank Committee meeting to find the answer to this.

In Bonn it is thought likely that they will go along with the Schillerian idea of relaxing the credit squeeze. The Economic Affairs and Finance Minister said recently that between now and the next meeting of the Group of Ten (17 December) "we will be going through a difficult phase of economic development".

But at the meeting of the Group of Ten in Washington it is virtually impossible for the great decision to bring about the end of the currency crisis to be taken.

This has in the meantime become a decidedly political matter affecting not only rates of exchange but also the formulation of "comparative quotas" following the desperate plight into which the American currency has plunged.

This amounts to a division of the burden of United States deficits among the Western allies. This is the complex problem which will prove extremely difficult to clear up in the foreseeable future.

The basic uncertainty of the relationship between currencies has now been joined by the added disruptive factor of the wage dispute in the metalworking industry, which, together with car production which is also hit, forms one of the key industries in the Federal Republic. Both have been crippled by the dispute.

The special mediation procedure has not brought any success because of the stand taken by both sides. The last suggestion made by the President of the Mediation Commission was as follows:

An increase in pay scales of 7.5 per cent to be reviewed after one year and a thirteenth monthly payment of forty per cent of normal pay, to be brought within the scope of collective bargaining procedure.

The employers have not so far agreed to such a compromise. According to their calculations if they accept this suggestion it will mean a 12.8 per cent increase in their wages bill.

They say that apart from the basic 7.5 per cent increase and the collectively bargained forty-per-cent thirteenth month's salary, which itself would also be outstanding payments to be made from the previous round of wage-scale negotiations. These would put yet another two per cent on their production costs.

The sum total of this, a 12.8 per cent increase in expenditure on wages, is obviously something they feel they cannot approve.

It must be added that this business of the thirteenth month's pay of forty per cent would not in all cases amount to an actual pay rise, since at least a quarter of orders is in fact two per cent down on the figure for October 1970 and the level of productivity is not really higher than it was last year. In other words economic development is stagnant, prices have risen.

Therefore this part of the agreement would not have any effect on production

Continued on page 11

## Industry is not in such bad shape

Industry in West Germany is not going through quite such a bad patch as many people have been trying to make us believe for some time. Incoming orders and industrial production in October not only maintained their level, according to the latest data, but have even gone through a favourable development.

The 5.5 per cent increase in productivity compared with the previous month marked something like a normal autumn boom. Even the production of capital investment goods has increased more markedly than is normal at this time of year.

And demand increased at the sort of rate that is expected in the autumn. The Economic Affairs Ministry is particularly pleased about the increase in incoming orders from abroad.

Whether the shock of the floating of the Mark and the American trade barrier has now been overcome, as Karl Schiller's Ministry claims, will only become clear in the course of the next few months.

One factor which does apparently have some say in the levelling off of the strike is that there should soon be some sort of agreement about the realignment of currencies in the Western world.

If there are no further burdens placed on West German exports it is likely by next year the state of the economy and industry will be back on the right lines.

What we must not overlook is that the growth rates mentioned above are based on prices as they stand at present. If the price rises of the past twelve months left out of the calculations the level of orders is in fact two per cent down on the figure for October 1970 and the level of productivity is not really higher than it was last year. In other words economic development is stagnant, prices have risen.

Continued from page 10

Thus the metal companies in the west of Germany would find themselves facing an increase in their wage bills of between 9.5 and 12.8 per cent.

Notwithstanding the procedure of special mediation flopped in Stuttgart Chancellor Brandt took the initiative and invited the two sides in the dispute to come to Bonn for separate talks.

Considering the extensive damage that could be done to the national economy by a stubborn perpetuation of this conflict it is essential that both parties be invited to show moderation, and so the Chancellor, it is believed, has suggested a compromise which goes some way towards correcting the suggestions made by Mr Wannagat, the President of the Mediation Commission, in that it fits in fairly well with the requirements of the West German economy as a whole.

The increase in the wage bill which will result when all objections have been removed will not be compatible with the present economic and currency state.

Those who say that the potential yield of the opportunities for profitable investment in our economy have not been sufficiently reduced and the onset of recession is just an imaginary evil obviously do not understand the trend of economic development.

By the turn of the year ensuring jobs would have been made the major task of economic policies. An employment situation such as ours which depends to such a great extent on exports cannot put up with a simultaneous massive revolution and continual rise in wage bills without being seriously affected.

After all it is wrong to throw in price increases as an argument in favour of a rise in wages when those price increases are a result of wage rises two years ago, which went far beyond the level of increased productivity.

The order of the day is: back to sanity. This includes paying greater attention than previously to whether the annual wage agreement system is still appropriate or whether it is antiquated.

Thus with ever-increasing urgency we

must

## ■ SOCIAL AFFAIRS

## Foreign workers are now more integrated into society

Josef Stigl, President of the Federal Labour Institute in Nuremberg, is not prepared to listen to stories of an employment crisis in the Federal Republic at present. He is expecting that this winter there will "certainly be 200,000 out of work", but this figure includes those workers who have just given up their job anyway.

Whether the 2,200,000 foreign workers will prove to be a buffer against high unemployment of West Germans as was the case during the last recession in 1966/67 remains to be seen. But this is less likely. According to the Erlangen Institute for research into the labour market and jobs: "Today foreign workers are more integrated into our society than they were then."

Has total integration into society already taken place? The social position of the Gastarbeiter in the Federal Republic is protected by law of course, but they have not yet been given complete equality in our society and remain second-class citizens. Gerhard Ahi, head of administration at the Dortmund labour office, describes the problems of

been taken care of, the residence permit and work permit in other words, the alien is fully integrated according to labour laws. There is no purely legal difference between a foreign worker and a West German worker in this country.

That is to say the foreign worker is subject to collective bargaining agreements, rules for dismissal, protection measures at work, factory floor regulations, legislation to prevent exploitation of young people and mothers and the like.

According to Company Law only citizens of the Federal Republic are entitled to sit on a Works Council, the only exception being for people from another EEC country.

But it is possible for employers and a majority of the workers in a firm to waive this rule and this is a right of which more and more companies are taking advantage.

The Confederation of Federal Republic Trade Unions reports that about 400 foreign workers have so far been elected to works councils, in companies with a large contingent of foreign workers there have even been foreign liaison workers appointed, who have voiced the interests of their fellow countrymen via the works councils. IG Metall alone counts 2,500 foreign liaison workers in its building trade.

per school and vocational training, they do not always have equal career opportunities and they need to be given a far greater say in the running of the country.

The North Rhine-Westphalia Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Welfare questioned approximately 2,700 families from abroad living in the Federal Republic about conditions in which they were living.

The disturbing result of this survey was that forty per cent of their accommodation was without a kitchen, 64 per cent were without an indoor lavatory, thirteen per cent had no bath, WC and running water indoors. Nevertheless many of them are paying the same rent as they would for a flat of the same size.

The worse the accommodation, the more the rent in 54 per cent of cases.

Of the 500,000 children under sixteen belonging to Gastarbeiter most have been between four and ten years in this country, 120,000 of them are in the age group where education is compulsory, but about 30,000 do not go to school.

Only in two states, North Rhine-Westphalia and Baden-Württemberg are foreign children also obliged to go to school.

Of the 90,000 who do go to school the education they receive is in many cases only scratching the surface. Only one third of them gets past elementary education, whereas the figure for German children is eighty per cent.

The main reason for this is that there are insufficient foreign and German teachers to help the children make the transition between their own language and instruction in German. Many of the countries who send workers to this country are not doing enough to recruit the teachers required.

Only one in five of foreign workers who come to West Germany have a skill or other professional qualification and the value of their qualifications tends to be well below that of comparable workers in this country.

About thirty per cent of the workers who have come to this country according to a survey conducted by the Federal Labour Office have had to be given special training to make them into skilled workers.

This education has come generally not from sitting at a school desk, but on the factory floor. One of the main obstacles to giving Gastarbeiter adequate vocational training is the language barrier. Another is their lack of general schooling.

It is not easy to see how such a heterogeneous group can be given further assistance to fit into life in the Federal Republic. Local authorities and other organisations are studying this problem at the moment, and more and more attention is being given to it.

At the initiative of the Labour Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia a state advisory council for Gastarbeiter has been set up in Düsseldorf. This is designed to help "guest workers" fit in.

(Die Zeit; 10 December 1971)

## Foreign workers in West Germany

At the end of this summer there were about 2,200,000 Gastarbeiter (foreign workers) in the Federal Republic, of which 614,000 were women. The largest group came from Yugoslavia (21.4 per cent), followed by Italy with 19.1 per cent, Turks 12.5 per cent and Greeks 12.5 per cent. On a national average one worker in eleven is a foreigner.

These are the cities with the largest groups of foreign workers:

Munich	132,000
Stuttgart	102,000
Frankfurt	92,000
Berlin	70,000
Cologne	60,000
Düsseldorf	50,000
Hanover	30,000

About forty per cent of all foreign workers (800,000) are in iron and metal production and processing, 24 per cent (180,000) in other processing plants. Seventeen per cent (340,000) are in the service industry and sixteen per cent (320,000) are in the building trade.

## The question of annual wage negotiations analysed

Hopes and expectations that somebody in the Federal Chancellery will be able to slice through the Gordian Knot of wage conflicts in the metal industry have not yet been fulfilled. The forest fire is still spreading out from North Baden and North Württemberg and gathering speed.

About 200,000 workers in the motor industry are affected by production stoppages with nearly all production lines at a standstill or nearly to be stopped. The spare parts are not there.

Meantime a number of spare part suppliers outside the areas directly affected by the strikes have come out in sympathy with their colleagues. These include the largest manufacturer of carburetors with factories in Neuhausen and Berlin.

If the troubles in Baden-Württemberg are not cleared up with a satisfactory settlement soon, which would provide a basis for similar settlement in other areas there will be speedy process of escalation until the steel industry is dragged in, and that is an industry with enough worries of its own already.

One in seven workers in the Federal Republic is directly or indirectly attached to the motor industry. Vehicle building is the key industry in the Federal Republic economy.

Production losses can be calculated in terms of the Marks and Pfennigs involved allowing us to make conclusions about what has gone wrong where, both in private budgeting — just before Christmas as well — and in public spending.

At Daimler-Benz the daily production

have to ask ourselves the question: what is the point of all? Who benefits? And is this system whereby wages are reviewed every twelve months still realistic in the seventies.

Economic Affairs and Finance Minister Karl Schiller has warned the employers that what is going on is like a game of poker — colloquial language is rather more drastic in such situations — and he has warned both sides of industry not to carry their bluffing too far.

But employers and employees are both unwilling at the moment to take the responsibility for the outrageous demands that are being made and the just as outrageous concessions with which these are being negotiated.

The one side says that an increase of, say, ten per cent in wage bills will endanger job security, while the other side is calling for pay rises that will at least level off the degree of price rises in the past twelve months. That is to say eight per cent or more.

This side, the unions in other words, finds itself subjected to strong pressure from beneath. This pressure is coming from extremist elements, who are flexing their muscles and not without a degree of knockout.

It is possible to query the individual details from which these figures have been assessed. What is undisputed is that the damage to the national economy is enormous.

Thus with ever-increasing urgency we

must

Mettall (the metalworkers union) in Stuttgart has rejected a call for mediation which it had accepted earlier on in Cologne.

The real reason for the firm stand taken by the employers, however, does not lie in the tug-of-war for percentages there. For many industries there has been a combination of pleasant circumstances, from the floating of the Mark to the demands at the latest SPD conference for higher taxes and contributions to capital growth schemes (for private persons).

The line must be drawn somewhere. On this score industrialists are in agreement with Professor Schiller. Chancellor Willy Brandt has also had to issue a warning that the cow should be milked, not slaughtered.

Those who say that the potential yield of the opportunities for profitable investment in our economy have not been sufficiently reduced and the onset of recession is just an imaginary evil obviously do not understand the trend of economic development.

Those who say that the potential yield of the opportunities for profitable investment in our economy have not been sufficiently reduced and the onset of recession is just an imaginary evil obviously do not understand the trend of economic development.

In the Federal Republic there is no far-reaching law about the status of a foreigner and his position in law. The matter of whether a foreigner may stay in the Federal Republic is determined by the Aliens Act of 28 April 1969.

And the provisions whereby a foreigner may work in this country are contained in "work promotion legislation" and a special set of regulations.

As soon as both requirements have

## ■ TECHNOLOGY

## Architects demonstrate the folly of letting cities go wild

**Handelsblatt**  
DAI IN WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNGS  
Industriekunst

Architect Josef Lohmrock and Axel Fischer recently opened an exhibition in Munich's Neue Sammlung about the decline of our cities.

The man who pays no regard to the size of his city is not a peaceable citizen but a bad one," Pericles pronounced in Ancient Greece two and a half thousand years ago.

The general public can see for itself that the cities are in a bad way today, and it is not just a matter of empty municipal coffers, the increasing number of road deaths and levels of pollution that are fast assuming health hazard proportions.

Urban areas are also going to pieces as living communities, as environments in which it is possible to think in terms of one's home town.

The critics of this state of affairs include US economist John Kenneth Galbraith, who maintains that maximum profit has become the measure of all things.

They also include Munich's Social Democratic Chief Burgomaster Hans Jochen Vogel and Pope Paul VI, who can hardly be suspected of socialist leanings.

"The city allows new forms of exploitation and domination to evolve in which a number of people misuse the requirements of others for purposes of speculation and utilise them as a source of illicit gain."

This state of affairs prompted architects Josef Lohmrock and Axel Fischer to design an exhibition in Munich's Neue Sammlung that documents both the causes and possible solutions to the problem.

The city's loss of function is due to three factors. It is claimed, the first being the sterile, repetitive conformity of post-war so-called social housing, the result of which has all too frequently been a contact-killing desert of indestructible concrete along the lines of the Neue Value estate in Bremen or the Märkisches Viertel in West Berlin.

The second factor is the gradual demise of the city centre, a development for which not only free enterprise but also the local authorities themselves deserve the blame.

Whatever justification is there for locating local authority facilities that are not consulted by the general public (the city auditor's office, for instance) in residential areas on the outskirts of the city centre?

Why, for that matter, should housing be demolished for the sake of bank and insurance head offices and the prestige of being able to build in a part of town in which the price of building land is sky-high?

In areas of this kind, such as Lehel, Munich, the advantages of a central location are more than offset by the financial benefit to be derived from a suburban location that is reached without much difficulty by public transport.

The third factor evinced by the organisers of the Munich exhibition is that town planners evidently still think in terms of a town geared to the requirements of motor vehicles rather than to those of the people who live in it.

One of the most impressive photos on exhibit is a serial view of Düsseldorf showing the surrounds of the stock exchange, the Martin-Luther-Kirche, the Schauspielhaus and Jan-Wellem-Platz. The

surface area of road by far exceeds that of such buildings as there are in the district.

Such destruction of the city and the communications it is intended to provide cannot be offset by the creation of a few pedestrian precincts surrounded by a road network so impassable from the point of view of the ordinary pedestrian that they become aching voids without a soul in sight almost as soon as the shops shut.

People do not meet people when for purposes of enlivening the precinct during the evening a theatre is built, either.

A city is a conglomerate of residential, commercial and public facilities and must remain so even at its vortex. The various age groups and social strata must come together.

This admixture goes by the board when whole areas are cleared of housing to make way for administrative buildings that are used for forty hours a week at most and could equally well be located almost anywhere.

In its place social ghettos are built, the inhabitants of which are virtually predetermined by the size of flats and the rent per square metre.

In a city that fulfils its natural functions all major facilities, shops and pubs must be within easy reach on foot, say within a quarter of an hour's walk.

On the basis of this concept the two architects responsible for the Munich exhibition have designed a new model



A model of a city-centre housing complex

(Photo: K. Koenig)

city combining residential areas with what they consider to be an up-to-date urban atmosphere. The idea is to encourage debate and it is hoped that the general public will respond by voicing an opinion.

"In my view discussion of how we are to live in future is necessary but I do feel it is to be even more necessary that we realise that our cities ought not to be subjected to an even greater degree of destruction here and now. There must be no more clearance of residential areas to make way for administrative palaces that gobble up entire districts and there must be no more autobahns slicing fully-fledged districts in two."

(Handelsblatt, 10 December 1971)

This is the considered opinion of Rev Dentscher, a young Munich chaplain who aims to salvage what is left of the Marxvorstadt, his old parish between the city centre and Schwabing, from the pointless havoc wrought by university bank and office construction.

"We feel in society in which it is possible systematically to exploit people from their homes and to convert fully fledged districts pulsating with life into administrative, banking and university ghettos to be neither liberal nor democratic, neither social nor Christian," comments, Ernst Dohm

(Handelsblatt, 10 December 1971)

Many people lament that the use of computers is too expensive but this is less a question of the equipment being too costly than of the users making unreasonable use of their installations.

For a long period the size of a computer, for instance, was considered something of a status symbol. Computer units are only slowly coming round to a point of mind that congress participants repeatedly described as "attaining their privacy" or, purely and simply, common sense.

With the aid of a computer family of this kind, Professor Peter Lindemann of Sindelfingen commented, data processing systems of virtually any size and complexity, solve information problems in all sectors of life.

Increasing amounts of personal data are being put into computer storage. The resulting pool of linking data on one individual stored in different places and summarising the whole gamut at will has given rise to a good deal of anxiety lest there be invasions made on the privacy of the individual.

There are, however, according to Dr Herbert Auenhammer, a Bonn Ministry

Computers in the Federal Republic  
— number as of mid-year —

	1970	1971
IAM	3,895	4,649
Honeywell/Bull	885	1,030
Univac	589	660
Siemens/Zuse	761	1,068
AEG-Telefunken	145	232
22 others	1,004	1,567
	7,269	9,196

official, quite a number of staff, organisational, technical and legal measures that can be undertaken to ensure that data is not made available to unauthorised persons.

Hesse passed legislation on the subject about a year ago and other states plan to follow suit. In order to forestall legal fragmentation a Federal data protection Bill is being drawn up in Bonn too.

Thus, however, as Dr Auenhammer pointed out, involves setting foot on virgin territory since there is next to no comparable legislation on the statute book by which to go.

And as only the beginnings of integrated interlinked computer systems as yet exist the detailed requirements are not indelibly clear. First and foremost, however, legislation must prevent abuse in the administrative divisions of responsibility.

At all events, Dr Jähnig concluded, the integration of functional groups and employment of computer systems cannot fail to lead to a greater degree of cooperation between the Federal government, states and local authorities.

Increasing amounts of personal data are being put into computer storage. The resulting pool of linking data on one individual must be ensured in both the public and private sectors, the special features of each having been taken into account.

New techniques not only create a danger; they also open up technical possibilities of countering these dangers.

Konrad Müller

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 6 December 1971)

## Work on Elbe autobahn tunnel goes ahead on schedule

On the south bank of the Elbe on the western outskirts of Hamburg the final preparations are being made for what promises to be an exciting technological venture, the submersion of the first of eight sections of the Elbe autobahn tunnel.

Its water displacement is equivalent to that of a fully-loaded 17,000-ton freighter and for three or four of the hours it will take to lower it to the riverbed all shipping on the Elbe will be brought to a standstill.

This is the time it will take to tow the section into position with the aid of seven tugs. Submersion will take at least a further ten hours.

The project engineers reckon they will need more than a year to lower the other seven sections into position in the riverbed channel that has been specially dredged to hold them.

Once they are all in position interior work can get started down below. Traffic in the tunnel and its approaches is to be supervised with the aid of TV cameras, lights, interchangeable signs, mechanical

barriers and loudspeakers and the whole operation is to be masterminded by a computer.

But deadlines may well be thrown into disarray by storms or fog.

The first delay occurred a few weeks ago on the northern bank of the river where 1,100 metres of approach tunnel are being bored. Three enormous drills

are ploughing their way underneath the steep banks of the river with a densely populated residential area overhead.

Because of unexpected structural damage evidently due to tremors caused by the bore work earthmoving had prematurely to be reduced in tempo to submersion tempo in order to allow residents to be evacuated from the houses that threatened to collapse under the strain.

Preparations for work on the tunnel proper have also been unusual. The eight sections were prefabricated in a gigantic dry dock over a period of three and a half years. The dock was then flooded.

The sections on the bed of the dock were then pumped empty, tugged out, prepared for submersion and then patched to their final resting place.

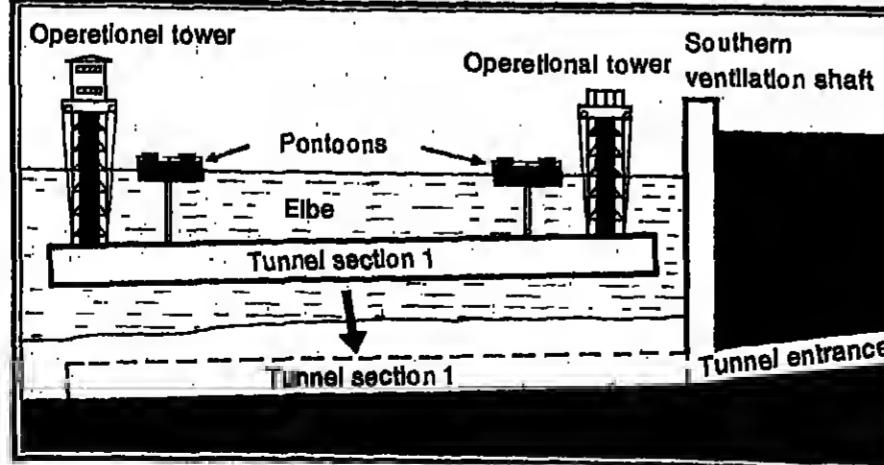
Dredging work on the riverbed channel displaced some two and a half million cubic metres (3.25 million cubic yards) of sand, enough to fill the entire Alster, the lake that forms the centre of the city of Hamburg.

The construction of the first Elbe tunnel in 1911, admired all over the world as a technological masterpiece, was also an underwater adventure. Over the past sixty years more than 500 million pedestrians and fifteen million motor vehicles have used the original tunnel.

The new tunnel, the eight sections of which boast a total length of 1,056 metres (more than five furlongs), is destined to make these figures appear diminutive. Hamburg is already talking of the construction work of the century.

Gert Kistennacher  
(Drawing: Theodor Schnell)

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 December 1971)



## COMPUTERS

## Data processing congress in Munich

fit from automated electronic data processing even though they may not at first glance realise the fact.

In industry manpower can be replaced by self-regulating and self-controlled systems. Administration can to a large degree be simplified and automated. Computers lend medical men valuable assistance in diagnosis.

In education they can help to improve teaching and learning facilities and in politics provide the powers that be with improved data for planning purposes and decision-making. Graduated old-age pensions can be calculated more quickly.

In

computer practice tasks that lend themselves to data processing are catalogued in functional groups such as personnel, finances and population. To a large extent integration of these various functions is what is needed to ensure that computer systems are in a position to supply meaningful aids to decision-making.

In Munich Dr Werner Jähnig of Cologne dealt with the consequences of this integration. There could, he said, be no telling at present whether or not integration might necessarily lead to changes in the traditional divisions of responsibility.

At all events, Dr Jähnig concluded, the integration of functional groups and employment of computer systems cannot fail to lead to a greater degree of cooperation between the Federal government, states and local authorities.

Increasing amounts of personal data are being put into computer storage. The resulting pool of linking data on one individual must be ensured in both the public and private sectors, the special features of each having been taken into account.

Technically, then, it can be done but at present the organisational prerequisites are so unsatisfactory that for the time being at least visions of what might be termed the monstrous regiment of computers are nightmares and nothing more.

Many people derive considerable benefit

## What is happening in Germany? How do Germans view world events?

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Gert Kistennacher

(Drawing: Theodor Schnell)

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 December 1971)

## ■ OUR WORLD

## Plans, plans and more plans for a more attractive Bonn



**THE GERMANY**

Can Bonn learn anything from Brasilia? Hermann Schmitt-Vockenhausen, Vice-President of the Bundestag, headed a delegation which went to inspect the architecture and utility of the Brazilian capital. The delegation has now returned.

Bonn is full of plans for building. While Herr Schmitt-Vockenhausen's delegation was in Brasilia Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher revealed to the Bundestag the latest building plans that have been drawn up.

Herr Genscher, whose Ministry has responsibility for drawing up and organising ideas of Federal building, demands a lot. The new government sector of Bonn should be neither an "empty monument" nor a "forbidden city". The preliminary aim of plans for new building in Bonn should be the concepts of a modern city with environmental protection.

Hundreds of architects, planners and traffic experts have replied to appeals asking for ideas on how to create a government quarter in the municipal area between Siebengebirge and Venusberg.

In plans for building in Bonn buildings of political significance are not to be disregarded, buildings such as the Villa Hammerschmidt, Palais Schaumburg, the old buildings and the main hall of the Bundestag.

The first phases of planning up to 1978 include the building of a new Bundestag, a new Bundesrat, a new Chancellery and Press and Information Office, one major and two minor ministries.

The medium and long-term plans up to 1985 include rebuilding between 10 and 12 ministries. These plans include the absorption of Beuel on the right bank of the Rhine into the Bonn municipal area.

New ministerial combinations are being considered in the planning. For instance the planners talk of ministerial groups such as Interior Ministry/Building Ministry/Family Affairs Ministry, or Transport Ministry/Ministry of Posts.

There are at present something like 16,000 people working in the Bundestag, Chancellery and the President's office.

### Germany is popular with holidaymakers

More than 194 million bednights were registered in West German holiday accommodation during 1971, according to statistics released by the West German central tourist office, Frankfurt.

In the year before there were "only" 16.4 million foreign visitors.

A spokesman for the central tourist office said that of all Danes who went abroad for holidays 29 per cent chose to come to West Germany.

Every fifth Dutchman who took a holiday abroad elected to visit West Germany, he added.

Americans and Austrians elected to go to Italy as first choice and then Germany. But Japanese put Germany in third place after Belgium and Sweden.

The French, Swiss and Italians put West Germany fourth on their list of countries most favoured for a holiday.

(Welt am Sonntag, 28 November 1971)



According to Interior Ministry investigations this figure will be more like 22,600 by 1985.

This example of Parkinson's Law will operate in government, according to the planners, despite the introduction of computer programming into the governmental system.

But it is not just increased personnel with demands for more office accommodation that has to be taken into account by Bonn's planners. People who worked in executive positions in government intend retiring and spending their retirement in Bonn. According to a survey 43.4 per cent of government workers would like to remain in the Bonn area after their retirement, 24 per cent intend leaving the Bonn area and 38 per cent have not yet made up their minds what to do.

The new plans do not intend creating a 'Bonnhausen' on the Rhine, smothering with urban development the old centre of Bonn, Bad Godesberg or Beuel. A green zone to stretch right through the Rhine, a place for the 1979 West German Horticultural Show and a place where citizens and politicians can meet is planned.

The city planners and architects who have been entrusted to give the political centre of this country a new face in concrete, glass and green spaces and to do so without forgetting to give to their plans dignity must also keep in mind the hot-house climate that bad exists in Bonn.

For holidays within West Germany the Alps and the North Sea and Baltic coasts are the most popular, along with the Black Forest.

Most of the holidaymakers planned to take at least 21 days holiday, more for people in the higher income brackets and elderly people. Forty per cent would be quite happy with a holiday of between 10 and 20 days.

(Die Zeit, 3 December 1971)

## Neustadt an der Weinstraße - a go-ahead town



## German holiday habits analysed

The Starnberg tourism research organisation has been looking into the holiday habits of West Germans. For the past year this organisation has been analysing the tourist market in his

West Germans prefer to go on holiday by car - 61 per cent. Twenty-five per cent went by rail, eight per cent by sea, seven per cent went by bus and one per cent went by ship.

July and August are the months when people think of in terms of a holiday club but also the head of all holidaymakers in fact.

May, June, September and October also favoured months for holidays. People take accommodation mostly in board houses or as paying guests on farms - 15 per cent. Then 21 per cent of holidaymakers stay at hotels. A further 21 per cent stay in pensions, while 17 per cent stay with friends and relatives. Nine per cent of holidaymakers camp.

And what do people do on their holidays? Sixty-four per cent say they go for walks. Forty-eight per cent say they sleep a lot, go for rides in the car, take pictures and go sightseeing.

Although sport does not play a major role in the holiday, the fortnight beforehand sixteen precisely

holidaymakers are not able to take part at an international meeting in Saarbrücken. Three members of the national team were unable to take part at the Saarbrücken meeting.

Switzerland and even Rumania

in this country standing, much to the

importance of the young stars have

remained at club and association level.

There has just been no supply of promising up and coming young stars to put up a good show at the Munich Olympics.

The organisation, 33-year-old Václav Kubík from Prague, a former world-ranking gymnast and national coach since

coming to this country from Czechoslovakia in 1968, is "very vertically-oriented."

Youth champions who were once

praised sky-high, for instance a young man by the name of Breitengraser from Neuss on the Rhine, who in 1967 was this country's best athlete under eighteen, abandon competitive sport and keep up gymnastics

merely as a hobby.

As a result they are lost as prospective

international championship-winners for

this country. In other countries and

disciplines promising youngsters of their

calibre would be paid special attention.

At Saarbrücken, the last competition of the season, the Rumanians fielded a seventeen-year-old and the Swiss an eighteen-year-old and both of them outclassed this country's team.

The layman can but shake his head in

incomprehension and even the pundits

are put out. Says 31-year-old Willi Jaschek, who retired a year ago, "When I

see what our successors are like I feel like

putting in a bit of training for Munich myself."

For long years veteran champion Jaschek had a reputation for being a paragon of hard work and consistency. The six hours a day training that he did together with the world's best in Tokyo. The tour was financed by the aid of funds from Olympic long-jumping champion and Frankfurt mid-order master Josef Neckermann's Sports Aid Foundation.

It seems far from out of the question that Jaschek may yet make a comeback in time for Munich. If he does

it will be a clear indication of the bad

talent-spotting among promising

youngsters in this country.

(Welt am Sonntag, 12 December 1971)

The market place, Neustadt an der Weinstraße  
(Photo: Verkehrsverein Neustadt)

## 1,010 women's soccer teams

Whatever opinion you hold of women's football there can be no denying that it is a fact and its existence emphasises the interest women are showing in team sports," says Annemarie Griesinger of Markgröningen, deputy chairman of the Federal committee on sport for women.

This commentary was prompted by the news that only a year after the FA agreed to the formation of women's football teams 1,010 teams have already been established and total membership has reached the figure of 73,338.

These figures do not even include Hesse and Schleswig-Holstein, two of the eleven constituent regions of the DFB, as the football association is known in Germany. Already, then, 2.5 per cent of the membership of the largest sporting organisation in the country are women.

Frau Griesinger, who is also a member of the Bundestag, went on to point out that increasing numbers of women are joining sports clubs. This year alone the number of women members of clubs and associations affiliated to the Sports League has increased by roughly 220,000 or some ten per cent to 2,441,000.

"The most gratifying aspect," she said, "is the increase in the number of younger women between the ages of 21 and 25, a percentage increase of 42.1."

Growing interest, Frau Griesinger feels, is due to keep fit campaigns and the splendid performances of top-flight women athletes in field and track athletics, gymnastics, hockey and rowing.

"These impressive figures," she went on, "ought not to blind us to the fact that many clubs still have very little to offer to women members. An example of first-rate facilities for women members is provided by the Disabled Sports Association, the women membership of which increased by 49.7 per cent between 1957 and 1971."

In two sports associations women are in the majority. They account for 68.1 per cent of the membership of the Roller-Skating Association and 55.7 per cent of the membership of the Gymnastics Association.

Membership of the Ballroom Dancing Association is, by a fortunate coincidence, roughly 50:50 and more than two fifths of the swimmers, water-skiers and tennis and golf-players are also women.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 December 1971)



Walter Mössinger in action  
(Photo: Dieter Friske)

even greater range of disciplines as far removed from the original purpose as skiing and fencing. Prell, for instance, is, according to Franz Kuhn, ex-sports secretary of the Gymnastics Association every bit as important as the twelve.

Olympic gymnastics discipline is the point at which the organisation begins to appear rather dubious. In international gymnastics the national team is all there is to say for this counts two million gymnasts but the association boasts not only a chief coach and competitive gymnastics but also more than a dozen officials of equal rank for other, minor activities. Top-flight gymnasts have nothing against eurhythmics whatever, but they are unhappy about the idea of being organisationally dependent on officials who primary concern is, say, the keep-fit movement.

"Countrywide is all well and good," says Zellekens, "but we are serious gymnasts at right to have an organisation of our own."

Zellekens says what he is talking about. In 1968, for instance, he flew youth champion Walter Mössinger and Günter Spies to Mexico City to see the world's best gymnasts.

There was what he is talking about. About 10,000 young stars have come to this country from Czechoslovakia in 1968, "is very vertically-oriented."

Youth champions who were once praised sky-high, for instance a young man by the name of Breitengraser from Neuss on the Rhine, who in 1967 was this country's best athlete under eighteen, abandon competitive sport and keep up gymnastics merely as a hobby.

As a result they are lost as prospective

international championship-winners for

this country. In other countries and

disciplines promising youngsters of their

calibre would be paid special attention.

At Saarbrücken, the last competition of the season, the Rumanians fielded a seventeen-year-old and the Swiss an eighteen-year-old and both of them outclassed this country's team.

The layman can but shake his head in

incomprehension and even the pundits

are put out. Says 31-year-old Willi Jaschek, who retired a year ago, "When I

see what our successors are like I feel like

putting in a bit of training for Munich myself."

For long years veteran champion Jaschek had a reputation for being a paragon of hard work and consistency. The six hours a day training that he did together with the world's best in Tokyo. The tour was financed by the aid of funds from Olympic long-jumping champion and Frankfurt mid-order master Josef Neckermann's Sports Aid Foundation.

It seems far from out of the question that Jaschek may yet make a comeback in time for Munich. If he does

it will be a clear indication of the bad

talent-spotting among promising

youngsters in this country.

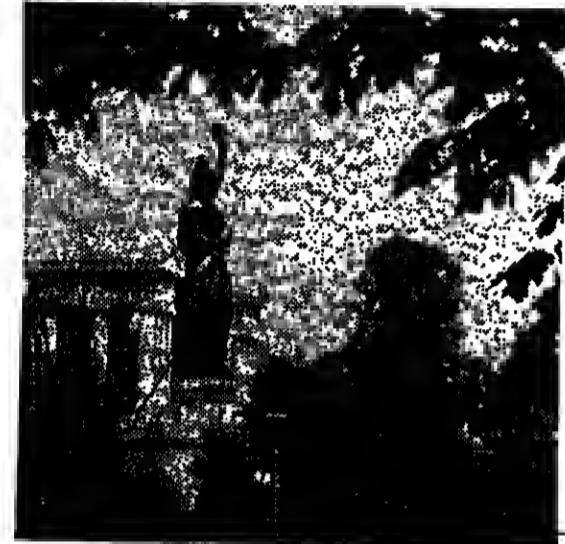
(Welt am Sonntag, 12 December 1971)

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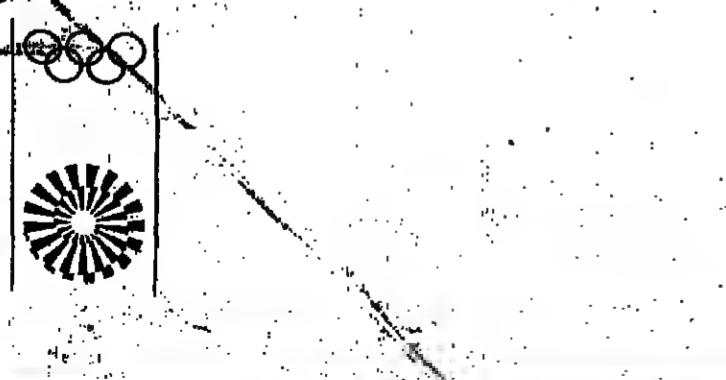


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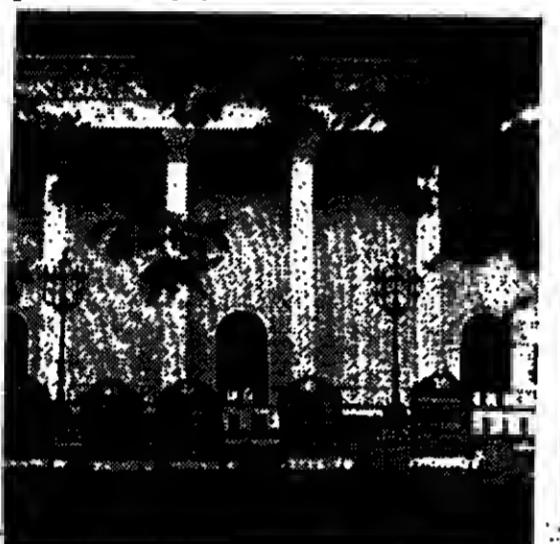
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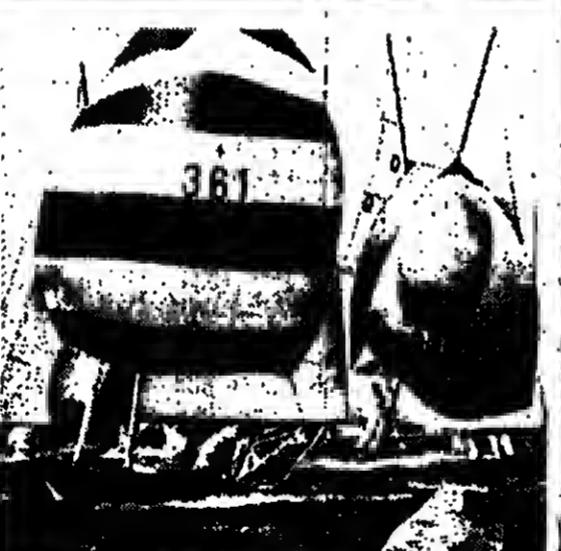
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